Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1806. [No. 1562.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,

A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *CORK and a MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton,
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Conway's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.
February 12. d

JAMES SANDERSON

HAS RECEIVED,
A few casks of excellent
CLOVER-SEED,
Which is warranted fresh.
3000 lbs. best green Martinique Coffee
20 barrels New England Rum
20 barrels Whiskey
A few bales upland Georgia Cotton
3 cases Irish Linens
1 bale brown ditto.

Also on Hand,
British Sail Canvas; German Oznaburgs;—and as usual, a general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
March 24. d

CHEESE, &c.

We have a large quantity of Rhode-Island CHEESE, and a few barrels of HERRINGS for sale—

And daily expect
2,000 barrels Turk's Island Salt; which will be sold on moderate terms from on board.

Douglas & Mandeville.
March 22. d1ot

Clover Seed,

(Warranted of the best quality]
Landed this day from Philadelphia, and for sale, on very low terms.

Mandeville & Jamesson.
Who have just received,
60 barrels old Rye Whiskey
5000 lbs Green Coffee
20 boxes fine Salad Oil
20 boxes Chocolate
1000 lbs heavy Pepper
10 boxes fresh Mustard
A few bales Tennessee Cotton
100 reams Wrapping Paper.
March 22. d

SALT,

Suitable for the Fisheries.
JUST RECEIVED,
1200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; per schooner Martha and Mary; and for sale, at Merchants wharf.

William Hodgson.
March 21. d

Plaister Paris—afloat.

50 tons Plaister Paris,
1500 feet Oars,
At Lawrason's wharf;
On board the schooner Dove, Capt. ——— from Portland, for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,
on said wharf.
Mrach 20. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber intending to remove to the house next door to Mott's tavern, will rent the HOUSE AND STORE he at present occupies, between Royal and Fairfax streets.

Tunis Craven.
March 21. d

☞ REMOVAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the Store, he lately occupied in Union street, two doors further South on the same side of the street, to that large and commodious Store, the property of captain *William Harper*, at the sign of the Orange Tree, where he has the following articles for sale, on the very lowest terms for CASH.

Jamaica Spirits,
French Brandy,
Holland Gin,
West India Rum,
New England ditto,
Cherry Bounce,
Peach Brandy,
Whisky,
Wines of different kinds,
Loaf and Lump sugar,
Brown ditto
Coffee,
Hyson Shulong, Young Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea TEAS.
Mould and dipt Candles,
Soap,
Chocolate of different qualities,
Best Philadelphia Mustard,
Gotham Cheese of the first quality,
Rhode Island ditto,
A general assortment of Queens Ware,
Ditto do, Glass do.
First quality fresh Salad Oil,
Writing, letter and wraping Paper,
First quality Cavendish Tobacco,
Spinning Cotton.
Flax,
Mens' and Womens' Shoes,
First quality table Codfish,
Sounds and Tongues,
Spice Salmon in kegs.
Also, a general assortment of Fruits and Nuts as follows:
Lisbon Lemons in boxes,
Muskatell and Bloom Raisins in boxes of superior quality,
Prunes, Oranges, Figs and Tamarinds,
Almonds and Cocoa Nuts,
English Walnuts, Shelbarks
Best Spanish Segars,
Excellent Cider Vinegar.

With a number of other articles together with
500 bushels of salt suitable for the fisheries,
500 ditto new Rhode Island potatoes,
30 barrels excellent cyder,
20 ditto new rye whiskey,
And a parcel of
Nice Smithfield-hams, middlings, and shoulders.

A. WILLIS.
March 24. d10‡

JOHN G. LADD,

Has just received
150 bolts first quality Russian heavy CANVASS,
1,500 pieces long and short India NANKEENS,
For Sale on moderate terms.
March 21. d

I have received from Madras,
(Via New York
9 Bales of Piece Goods,
CONSISTING OF
Long Cloths, Manilla Ginghams, Nicomas and Madras Handkerchiefs. The above goods were selected in Madras by Andrew Smith for Hewes and Miller, are entitled to drawback, and will be sold low by the bale.

Mordecai Miller,
Who has in Store,
1200 Spanish Hides,
750 pair of Morocco Shoes,
20 tons Plaster, and
20 frails of Figs.
March 5. d

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 7/8 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cotton,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts.
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.
Oct. 22. dtf

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant. with her two Children; the one male, the other female.
Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printer.

MRS. JACKS

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Alexandria and the vicinity, that on Monday next she will open a

School for young Ladies,

in which they will be instructed in Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, plain Sewing, Marking, Netting, Tamboring, Embroidery, Music and Drawing. Her terms for the different branches are moderate, and will be made known on application at her School, in King street, opposite Mr. Snowden's printing office. From the experience she has had in educating young ladies, she flatters herself she will give satisfaction to such as place their children under her care.—She will also accommodate a few young ladies from the country with BOARDING, &c.
March 28. d6t

Twenty Dollars *Reward*.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in the city of Baltimore, on Friday night last, two apprentice boys to the hatting business, viz. CHARLES WHITE, between 20 and 21 years of age; very small, and has remarkable short curled hair which is very white—had on a short blue coarse and olive colored velvet pantaloons—

ISAAC WEBB, about 16 years old, uncommonly large for his age: had on a short corderoy jacket and pantaloons, his hair dark and straight. Whoever takes up said boys and confines them in any jail, and gives information so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expences, or TEN DOLLARS for either. All masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring them or carrying them off.

William Branson, *Hatter*,
Baltimore.
March 24. d

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, on Wednesday, the second day of April next, for ready money, upon the premises, several very valuable LOTS of GROUND, lying upon Queen, Fairfax, Water and Union streets, in the town of Alexandria—And immediately after the sale of the Lots, will be exposed to sale, at the coffee house, for ready money also, (in case by the sale of the Lots the sum required should not be raised) one undivided sixteenth part of a Tract of Land, lying in Spotsylvania county, containing about eighteen thousand acres, known by the name of the *Mine Tract*.

James Keith, *Trustee*.
March 12. dtf

TO RENT,

A THREE STORY BRICK WARE-HOUSE, situated on Union Street, opposite Col. Gilpin's Store, now occupied by Mr. Philip Care. Possession will be given immediately, application to be made to

Philip Triplett.
March 21. d2w

A Journeyman Baker:

I WANT TO EMPLOY
ONE qualified to conduct a bakery in New-York, as a *Foreman*. A single man would be preferred. Application to be made to

Mordecai Miller.
March 13. d

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any person who will deliver it to the

PRINTER.
February 22. d

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexand. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to

George Youngs.
February 26.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.
December 18. d

This day is Published,
By COTTOM & STEWART,
[*Price twelve and a half Cents*]
AN ORATION,
Delivered in the Episcopal Church, on the 22d February, 1806,
By Charles F. Mercer:
A member of the Washington Society.
March 6. d

NOTICE.

The Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Macleod & Lumsdon*, Painters, of Alexandria, was dissolved the 20th instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle as speedily as possible, as it is desirable to close the concern, to either of the subscribers.

Daniel Macleod,
John Lumsdon.
March 21. eo

DANIEL MACLEOD,

PAINTER,
Continues in the same house where Macleod and Lumsdon formerly occupied, next door to Messrs. Mandeville and Jamesson, King-street; where he carries on the Sign, Transparent, and Ornamental Painting; Gilding and Enamelling, Framing and Cleaning Pictures; Masonic Aprons, Colors for Regiments, Marbleing and all kinds of Wood imitated.

Also has for Sale,
Oils, Turpentine, Putty & Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil; Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes; which he will sell reasonable for cash.
March 21. eo

☞ REMOVAL.

JOHN LUMSDON,
HAS removed to the lower end of King street, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Young's Store, where he intends carrying on the House-Painting and Glazing business as usual, and will keep for sale, a regular assortment of Paints and Oil, together with Window and Picture Glass, of various sizes.
March 21. eo

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MOUNT-EAGLE,
The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord *Fairfax*—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of land, bounded on one side by Hunting-Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansion-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to *William Herbert*, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.
January 16. 1aw

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;
Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.
September 28. d

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent. All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.
September 18. tf

NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of *Powell* and *Denney*, as well as *Denney* and *Powell*, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indiscriminately.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg, is authorised to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any [illegible] herein preference to the subscriber in his place.

[illegible] Denney.
[illegible]ary 30. 1aw

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 26.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, a committee was appointed to bring in a bill supplementary to the militia act of the district of Columbia.

The committee on public lands on the petition of —— Robertson, made a report concluding with a resolution that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition, under the impression that if any provision be made for his case, it should be of a general nature including all like cases.

Mr. Blackledge. From the best information I have been able to collect, by an examination of the documents laid on our table, as well as by conversation with gentlemen better acquainted with the subject than myself, I find that from the sales of public lands already made, there will be to be collected in the course of about four years upwards of 2000000 of dols., from the same sources of information I likewise learn, that in the course of the present year, in the state of Ohio only, upwards of 200 000 dollars are to be paid, or the lands must be sold to raise the balances from the persons owing this enormous sum, and that sales for a part of it are to commence in this or the next month. The petitions presented to congress at this session, praying for an extension of credit for the balances due from the petitioners, and depicting the distresses to which many must be reduced if our laws are rigidly enforced, ought to draw our attention to what is to be the probable consequences of a system which in practice is found likely to bring largely in debt to the government, so considerable a proportion of the citizens of any section of the union. To my mind there is nothing more obvious, than that if the present system of selling our lands is persevered in, the peace of the union may and probably will not be preserved. Men who have paid three-fourths or perhaps more of the purchase money for their lands, and spent several years hard labor in improving them, cannot feel very strongly attached, nay, must feel an aversion, to a government, whose rigid policy, in consequence of their having failed to pay the balance which may be due, takes from them not only their lands and improvements, but refuses even to refund that part of the purchase money which may have been paid. Let the number of persons of this description increase to that extent to which our present system naturally leads, and I fear, sir, it will be impossible to enforce your laws. No man will dare to bid at your sales, his life must be in danger if he does; and though the lands in such cases would revert to the government, what good would it do to them? The first purchaser is in possession, and the spirit of the community in which he lives is in favor of his holding it. To evict him you must resort to force, the consequences of which are too obvious to need description. A committee of this house has already decided the principle that it would be improper to grant a longer indulgence to those whose time of credit has expired. To have decided otherwise would have been to adopt towards your debtors for the purchase of your lands, a practice directly contrary from that which under similar circumstances of hardship has been uniformly observed towards your debtors at the custom houses: a distinction which cannot, as I conceive, be justified by any principle of policy or justice. I know of no way by which the evils to be apprehended can be so effectually averted as to put a stop to the practice of selling the public lands on credit, and with the view to bringing the subject before congress, and ascertaining their opinion upon it, I beg leave to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing all such parts of the several acts for the sale of the lands of the United States as authorises a credit on any part of the purchase money, and that they report their opinion thereupon.

Mr. Newton moved an amendment, going to refer this resolution to the committee of ways and means, which did not prevail—Ayes 15—

When the resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. G. W. Campbell, from the committee to whom were referred sundry memorials from the legislature and inhabitants of the Mississippi territory, relative to the establishment of a hospital at Natchez, made a report in favor of aiding such an institution, by granting 15 000 acres of land.

Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

A message was received from the senate, stating that they insist on their amendment to the bill for fixing the compensation of the officers of the house: that they have agreed to the resolution returning thanks to Mr. Nissen, the Danish consul at Tripoli: that they have agreed to the amendments of the house to the Ohio road bill (this bill has consequently passed both houses) and that they have receded from all their amendments but the last to the bill providing rules for the army.

BRITISH AFFAIRS.

The bill prohibiting the importation of certain [British] goods, wares and merchandizes was read the third time.

Mr. J. Randolph spoke for a few minutes against the passage of the bill.

He was followed by Mr. Clopton, who advocated the passage in a short speech, prefacing his remarks by observing that during the whole previous course of this business he had been detained from the house by extreme illness.

Mr. Newton then spoke at a considerable length on the same side.

Mr. Lyon moved to recommit the bill, with the view of so amending it as to give its operation effect on the 1st of July, and also with the view of proposing further amendments.

Mr. Bidwell opposed the recommitment.

Mr. Sloan made a few remarks in favor of the bill.

Mr. J. Randolph again spoke against the passage of the bill.

The motion to recommit was lost; Ayes 20.

When the yeas and nays were taken on the passage of the bill, and were; Yeas 93—Nays 32.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole; Mr. Gregg in the chair; on the bill making appropriations for the civil list.

The several blanks were filled & the bill reported to the house.

Thursday, March 27.

The house were almost exclusively engaged in considering the bill making appropriation for the support of government, which, having undergone various amendments, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. J. Randolph from the committee of Ways and Means, reported two bills, one making appropriations for the support of the military establishment, and the other making appropriations for the support of the navy, for the year 1806, which were referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Clark moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient so far to amend the act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States, as to abolish the office of brigadier general in the army of the United States.

Documents accompanying the President's message of the 19th instant.

Natchitoches, 1st Feb. 1806.

SIR,

YOU are immediately to proceed with the detachment now under your command, to the neighborhood of Adais, where, should you fall in with a stationary party of armed Spaniards, you will command them, or any other armed party of foreigners which you may discover, to withdraw beyond the Sabine river. In case of their refusing to comply, you are to treat them agreeably to the orders of the secretary of war, (a certified extract of which accompanies these instructions,) as far as relates to the pursuit, capture, and detention of invaders or aggressors; and avoiding the spilling of blood, but when these ordres cannot otherwise be executed. You are to patrole, if practicable, the country between this and Sabine, be on your guard against surprize, and communicate to me, by express, from time to time, any occurrence worthy of note.

(Signed)

M. PORTER, *Major Artillerists Commanding.*

Captain Edward D. Turner, 2d regiment Infantry.

(COPY.)

Adais, February 6, 1806.

SIR,

After a tedious march we arrived in front of the Spanish post yesterday morning, about half past eleven o'clock. Found the Dons in some confusion, in consequence of their patrole having discovered us an hour before, (owing to our pilot bringing us in sight of the road.) I took a position, which would have carried their camp, if there had been ten times their number, which was twenty. They saddled, mounted, and formed. At the bayan Le Glese, their patrole, or picket, halted our van guard, and demanded the reason we were violating, or invading his majesty's territory, and requested him to withdraw, with his guard inside his camp, where I would presently be and inform his officer of my business. He implicitly obeyed. Upon my arrival at my position, I sent Mr. Duforest to tell the officer I wished a conference. Mr. Duforest was informed, in consequence of some information the corporal of the advanced guard had given, the officer had gone down the road to meet me. I waited sometime his return, but not seeing him, I suspected he had purposely put himself out of the way to gain time. I, therefore, after sending another message to the camp, formed by men, and marched through a thicket within forty yards, where I halted, and told the non-commissioned officer commanding, that I should wait 15 minutes for his officer, provided he made no movements in the interim. The officer soon after appeared, when I delivered him my commands. He readily agreed to abandon his position, but said he could go no further than a creek, *San Jose*. After a good deal of altercation, he consented to move to the other side Sabine, and I gave him three hours to prepare to march. He begged I would not insist upon his crossing the Sabine within five days, alledging that in the miserable condition of his horses, it would be impossible, without losing them, and requested that he might be allowed to look up some that were missing. I replied, that after reaching the other side Sabine, he might send in two or three of his men, without arms, to hunt them; and that he must get them as soon as possible. He replied he would, but it would necessarily take him four or five days. This morning I commenced my march for *La Tran*, and fell in with him in three miles. I signifying my surprise at his being no further, he made the old excuse of the impossibility of his horses to travel faster, and observed that he had been detained in trying to find some of his horses, two of which he had got, and four were missing. Not thinking it proper to rely exactly again on his word, after falling in with him, I made him subscribe to the enclosed terms, (which I hope may meet your approbation), and shall follow his footsteps till my provisions are out.

Respectfully, yours,

(Signed) E. D. TURNER.

Major Moses Porter.

At the Adais, Feb. the 6th, 1806.

I Joseph Maria Gonzalez, ensign, commandant of his most catholic majesty's troops on this side of the river Sabinas, hereby have agreed with captain Edward D. Turner, captain in the United States army, to return all said troops of his catholic majesty to the other side of the said river Sabinas, as soon as my horses will permit it or in five days, or at furthest six, and to take my march this day. And I also oblige myself not to send any patroles on this side the river Sabinas.

(Signed,)
Ensign JOSEPH MARIA GOCZALZ.
Witness,
(Signed,)
John V. Duforest.

Extract of a Letter from major Porter to the secretary of war, dated,

Natchitoches, Feb. 8th, 1806.

SIR,

Your letter of the twentieth of November, was received on the twenty-fourth ultimo, and the request therein mentioned, was without loss time, forwarded to the commandant of Nacogdoches: from whom I received on the fourth instant, an answer, in which he refused to give the assurance required.

Deeming this reply decisive, I immediately detached captain Turner, with sixty men, to remove a party of Spaniards that had a few days before passed and taken post on this side of the Adais; and to patrole the country between this post and the River Sabine. The former he easily accomplished, and is now performing the latter.

The report of preparations making by our Spanish neighbors for war, are various; but generally agree, that a considerable number of troops are progressing from the interior to the eastward: that near three hundred of them were, a few weeks since, at the great crossing of the Trinity, where there were near two hundred beeves, five hundred horses, and a considerable magazine of flour.

That they have ten guns mounting at Nacogdoches, where most of them have been lately received; and that immediately after lieutenant Piatt, the bearer of my letter to the commandant at Nacogdoches, left that place on his return a Spanish officer was dispatched to Bayau aux Pierre, to impress on the minds of the inhabitants of that settlement, the allegiance that they owed to his catholic majesty; ordered them to join his standard whenever required; and informed them that the Red river would be the boundary line between the Spanish country and the United States.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, from *Thomazen Elkey* to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from said Elkey to Daniel M'Carty Chicester, will be exposed to public sale, on that part of the premises now in the tenure of Mr. John Barnes, on SATURDAY the 26th day of April next, at 12 o'clock,

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

ADJOINING EACH OTHER,

Containing about 500 acres, situate in the county of Fairfax, on the north fork of Pokick Run, about 3 miles from Fairfax court house.

Doddrige Pitt Chichester.

March 28. law4t

TO LET,

A LARGE, commodious STORE-ROOM and CELLAR, situate on the south side of King street, opposite the printing-office of Samuel Snowden. The stand, for business, is equal to any in this town, and will be rented very low on application to the Printer hereof.

March 24. 2aw3t

FROM THE BALTIMORE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

The war on the European continent has after an unparallelled & brilliant campaign for France, been ended, or at least suspended, and the bloody scenes which have transpired, from the fall of Ulm to the battle of Austerlitz, have passed in review before our readers. As their knowledge of these memorable events have been exclusively derived from French bulletins, tricked out in all the embelishments of romance, where truth and fiction were at the moment almost inseparably commixed together, it now remains for us, as faithful and impartial editors, to shew our readers the causes which conduced to the unexampled victories of the French arms on the one hand, and the misfortunes & overthrow of the house of Austria on the other. It will appear from the treaties between the courts of England, Russia, Austria and Sweden, that their combination was either to intimidate or force France, into something like a respect for the minor States whom she was rapidly swallowing into the vortex of her power, and to restrict her to such a line of conduct as would preserve a balance in Europe. Should these objects not be gained by negociation, the confederates were to act at the same time, but in different points, with an effective force of 500,000 men; 180 thousand of whom were to be furnished by Russia, the residue principally by Austria, and to be in the field by the 1st of October. *Intimidation* did not succeed against Bonaparte, who appears to have been perfectly apprised of the object, scope and weight of the confederacy; *force* was resorted to—war was declared; and what the issue has been, the American reader is already apprised of. How these victories were obtained, which, from the French army presses, have a tendency to make the French appear *more* than mortal, or all the rest of the world *less*, is the present question. If in the solving of it, it should be proved, that there was nothing either supernatural or surprising in their victories; if French valour should turn out to be less a *bug bear* than the world seem disposed to make it; we have acquitted ourselves to our countrymen, who may have, at no distant day, to encounter the necessity of measuring bayonets with perhaps some of the Heroes of Austerlitz.

We commence with lord Mulgraves motion in the House of lords and the dispatches from sir A. Paget to his court.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, February 14.

Lord Mulgrave (the house having been resumed) moved the order of the day, that the lords be summoned, which being read, his lordship stated that he had made the motion for the purpose of ensuring a full attendance. He was sorry that it had not been attended with better effect; for the few observations which he thought it his duty to offer to the house, would in his opinion tend to facilitate the discussion that must shortly take place, on the papers which he had laid by his majesty's command, on their lordship's table a few days ago. As the attendance was not so numerous as he expected, he would not, on the present occasion, take up much of their lordships time. The treaties which he had laid on the table were now in possession of their lordships, and they were competent to judge, whether they deserved the harsh epithets which had been applied to them out of doors. The principal, indeed almost the sole object, for which his majesty's government concluded these treaties, was to endeavor to re-establish the security and independence of the continent.—The best mode of effecting that, they conceived to be by negociation—an armed negociation certainly; and if that failed, by having recourse to arms to enforce it. For this great purpose a force of 500,000 men was to be in readiness, 320,000 of which were to be Austrians, and 180,000 Russians. To restore the independence of the continent, his majesty was prepared to make great sacrifices. He wished to be included in the negociation if possible; but if that could not be done, he consented, and recommended, that the negociations should proceed without him. It is almost unnecessary, in the present stage, torefered to the circumstances which render negociation impracticable.—It was produced in the first instance by the annexation of Genoa, and next by the firm persuasion of the part on Austria, that nothing but an appeal to arms could avert the fate that impended over her. He would this evening proceed to lay additional papers before the house, necessary to elucidate the general question upon the conduct of his majesty's ministers in that transaction. He would briefly advert to those points which they tended to explain. When it was foreseen that nothing short of an armed negociation was likely to meet with attention from France, it naturally became a subject of consideration, how a force was to be collected sufficient to oppose any rapid movement on the part of that power. Austria herself prepared the plan of operations; it was communicated to and met with

the European continent has after
& brilliant campaign for France,
t leaſt ſuſpended, and the bloody
ve tranſpired, from the fall of
ttle of Auſterlitz, have paſſed in
ir readers. As their knowledge
ble events have been excluſively
nch bulletins, tricked out in all
ts of romance, where truth and
the moment almoſt inſeparably
her, it now remains for us, as
rtial editors, to ſhew our readers
conduced to the unexampled vic.
ench arms on the one hand, and
& overthrow of the houſe of Aus.
r. It will appear from the trea.
courts of England, Ruſſia, Auſ.
, that their combination was ei.
late or force France, into ſome.
ſpect for the minor States whom
wallowing into the vortex of her
eſtrict her to ſuch a line of con.
preſerve a balance in Europe.
cts not be gained by negociation,
were to act at the ſame time, but
nts, with an effective force of
180 thouſand of whom were to
Ruſſia, the reſidue principally by
be in the field by the 1ſt of Oc.
ation did not ſucceed againſt B.
pears to have been perfectly appri.
ct, ſcope and weight of the con.
e was reſorted to—war was
what the iſſue has been, the A.
is already appriſed of. How
were obtained, which, from the
ſes, have a tendency to make the
more than mortal, or all the reſt
s, is the preſent queſtion. If in
, it ſhould be proved, that there
ther ſupernatural or ſurpriſing in
if French valour ſhould turn out
bear than the world ſeem diſpoſ.
we have acquitted ourſelves to our
o may have, at no diſtant day,
neceſſity of meaſuring bayonets
ne of the Heroes of Auſterlitz.
e with lord Mulgraves motion in
rds and the diſpatches from ſir A.
rt.

SH PARLIAMENT.

E OF LORDS,

sday, February 14.

rave (the houſe having been
ved the order of the day, that
mmoned, which being read,
ated that he had made the
e purpoſe of enſuring a full
He was ſorry that it had not
with better effect; for the
ons which he thought it his
to the houſe, would in his
to facilitate the diſcuſſion
rtly take place, on the papers
laid by his majeſty's com-
ir lordſhip's table a few days
attendance was not ſo nu-
expected, he would not, on
caſion, take up much of their
. The treaties which he had
ble were now in poſſeſſion of
s, and they were competent
ther they deſerved the harſh
h had been applied to them
The principal, indeed al-
object, for which his majeſ-
ent concluded theſe treaties,
vor to re-eſtabliſh the ſecuri-
endence of the continent.—
le of effecting that, they con-
y negociation—an armed ne-
ainly; and if that failed, by
ſe to arms to enforce it. For
poſe a force of 500,000 men
readineſs, 320,000 of which
uſtrians, and 180,000 Ruſſi-
tore the independence of the
s majeſty was prepared to
acrifices. He wiſhed to be
the negociation if poſſible;
uld not be done, he conſent-
mmended, that the negocia-
proceed without him. It
nnecesſary, in the preſent
d to the circumſtances which
ciation impracticable.——It
in the firſt inſtance by the
Genoa, and next by the firm
the part on Auſtria, that no-
appeal to arms could avert the
ended over her. He would
proceed to lay additional pa-
he houſe, neceſſary to eluci-
ral queſtion upon the conduct
y's miniſters in that tranſac-
uld briefly advert to thoſe
hey tended to explain. Whea
en that nothing ſhort of an
ation was likely to meet with
n France, it naturally became
onſideration, how a force was
ſufficient to oppoſe any rapid
the part of that power. Au-
prepared the plan of operati-
mmunicated to and met with

the approbation of the court of Petersburg, and was finally concurred in by this country. By this plan the operations were to have been defenſive on the ſide of Germany, and offenſive in another quarter, Italy. One of the ſtipulations in it was, that the Ruſſians ſhould be at a particular point —the only point at which the Auſtrians, could be attacked, on a certain day, they were there two days before the time. It would be ſuperfluous for him now to examine, at any length into the unfortunate events of the laſt three months of the year which had expired. If he were to trace the cauſes of them he would attribute them principally if not ſolely to the deviation from the plan of operations which had been originally laid down. This deviation adopted probably, from what ſeemed to be very ſufficient reaſons, was never communicated to Ruſſia, never communicated to this country, but put into execution without the conſent or concurrence of either of theſe powers. The conſequence of it was known and felt by all Europe. It terminated in the ſubjugation of one of the greateſt powers on the continent, and in the reduction of the South of Europe to the deplorable ſtate in which it was by this time moſt probably placed. —He would not inquire whether the emperor of Auſtria manifeſted ſufficient firmneſs after the unfortunate battle of Auſterlitz, or whether any means remained to him of reſiſting the hard conditions produced by the iſſue of that fatal day. These points muſt become the ſubject of diſcuſſion, when the conduct of miniſters ſhould come to be conſidered. He wiſhed to ſpeak with all requiſite tenderneſs and reſpect of the conduct of that prince. He could not but remember, that he had made great ſacrifices; that he had abandoned his capital: that he had expoſed himſelf in battle. He couldnot help recollecting that on former occaſions he had proved moſt ſteady to his engagements, even at the hazard of his deareſt intereſts. Perſons who deliberated at a diſtance might not, perhaps, conſider circumſtances in the ſame light that they who viewed them near might find it neceſſary to do. There might have been imperious reaſons to induce the emperor of Auſtria to adopt the line of conduct he purſued. It was not to inculpate him or thoſe who adviſed him, that his majeſty's miniſters brought forward the papers on the table, but to exonerate themſelves *from the* charges of having contributed in the ſmalleſt degree to the diſaſters on the continent, of having precipitated Auſtria into the war, and to clear the character and aſſert the honor of the country. He owed it to his own character as having been implicated in thoſe meaſures during the laſt twelve months; he owed it to the reputation of thoſe who had formed a part of the adminiſtration with him; he owed it to the memory of his lamented friend, to that great man whoſe influence was felt in all the councils to which this laſt tranſaction of his life was ſubmitted; to challenge and ſolicit the ampleſt diſcuſſion of the conduct and prudence of that alliance and concert which at the outſet promiſed the moſt important benefits to the continent of Europe. There were chaſms in the correſpondence which he would now lay on the table, as well as in the ſupplementary article which he before preſented, but it would be for his ſucceſſors to judge of the propriety of producing them. His lordſhip then laid a conſiderable volume of papers on the table, conſiſting of extracts from diſpatches from lord Leveſon Gower and ſir A. Paget, to lord Mulgrave, correſpondence of M. Woronzow, returns of the Auſtrian army, declarations and proclamations of the emperor of Germany, &c. &c. &c.

(To be continued.)

Alexandria Daily Advertiſer.

MONDAY, MARCH 31.

The ſhip Beaver arrived at New York, ſpoke February 5, ſhip Montezuma, from Batavia, laſt from St. Helena, informed that they had been embargoed 40 days at St. Helena, while an expedition was fitting out againſt the Cape of Good Hope, which place ſurrendered to the Engliſh about the middle of January.

The brig John captain Martin, of this port ſailed from New Orleans for Baltimore in co. with the brig Jane, arrived at New York.

The ſhip Dorothea, captain Hays, 108 days from Canton arrived at Philadelphia, furniſhes the following:

February 4. lat. 15, 30, S. long. 13, W. We were brought to and boarded by the Patriot, a French 74, five of the line and a frigate then in company, ſtanding by the wind to the Southward, viz.

L'Eole, 74 guns,
Le Patriot, 74 guns,
Le Foudroyant,
L'Impetueux,
Le Caſpart,

Le Veteran and La Valereux, of forty-four guns, out fifty two days from Breſt, under the command of admirable Ouillemaix, and were informed that the Veteran was under the command of Jerome Bonaparte—They had taken ſeveral prizes—treated us politely. We did not learn their deſtination, but ſuppoſed they meant to touch at St. Helena. They enquired particularly after the India and China fleets, the latter of which had not arrived at Canton, December 5, but were daily expected.

The ſhip Four Siſters, captain Moors, arrived at New York, from Amſterdam, left there ſhip Alexandria, captain Brandt, of and for this port.

FULWAR SKIPWITH, Eſq; arrived in town yeſterday from the ſeat of government. We underſtand that he will proceed to France this day in the United States brig Hornet, Captain Dent.

[*Mercantile Advertiſer.*]

We are indebted to captain Hanford, who arrived yeſterday from Aux-Cayes, for the following Decree of Deſſalines, regulating the freight of neutral veſſels in the ports of Hayti:

(New York Paper.)

DECREE.

Article 1. Whenever an owner, captain or ſupercargo, of a neutral veſſel ſhall arrive in one of the ports of Hayti, the merchant to whom he ſhall be conſigned, or the adminiſtration, when it ſhall treat directly with the ſaid owners, captains or ſupercargoes, ſhall cauſe the ſaid veſſel to be laden, as far as poſſible, with coffee, ſugar, cotton, indigo and cocoa.

2. The merchant conſignee, when there ſhall not be found in the commune where he reſides, one or more of the commodities mentioned in the firſt article, is authoriſed to load the veſſel conſigned to him, with the commodities which ſhall be within his reach, provided that the ſaid lading be not compoſed of more than one third in coffee.

3. The ſaid owners, captains or ſupercargoes ſhall not, under any pretext, refuſe cargoes, provided for them in purſuance of the preceding articles, when it ſhall be proved that they have received one third in coffee.

4. The preſent decree ſhall be read, publiſhed and affixed, wherever it ſhall be neceſſary, and the execution of it ſpecially committed to the Miniſter of the Finances, under the perſonal reſponſibility of the Adminiſtrators of diviſion.

Made and given in our Imperial palace of Deſſalines, the 10th Jan. 1806, 3d year of independence, and the firſt of our reign.

(Signed) DESSALINES.

By the Emperor
(Signed) JUSTE CHANLATTE.

The markets at Martinique were very low, on the 6th Feb; all veſſels under Swediſh colours were ordered to leave the port in 24 hours.

FOREIGN.

The ſubſequent account of the treaties with, and ſubſidies to, the coaleſced powers, is from the *True Briton*, of Feb. 12.

"The original treaty of concert between the King and Emperor of Ruſſia was ſigned at Petersburgh on the 11th of April laſt year. In this treaty the objects of the league are ſtated with diſtinction and preciſion. They were the evacuation of Hanover and the north of Germany, the re-eſtabliſhment of the independence of Holland and Switzerland, the re-eſtabliſhment of the king of Sardinia, the ſecurity of the kingdom of Naples, and the compleat evacuation of Italy, including the Iſland of Elba, by the French forces, and, finally, the eſtabliſhment of ſuch an order of things in Europe as might effectually guarantee the ſecurity and independence of the different ſtates, and preſent a ſolid barrier againſt future uſurpations. They formally and ſolemnly diſavowed all intention of controlling the public opinion in France, or in any other countries where the combined armies might carry on their operation, or of appropriating to themſelves any conqueſt that might be made before the termination of the war, when a general congreſs was to be aſſembled for the purpoſe of re-eſtabliſhing the affairs of Europe on a ſure and permanent baſis. The other powers were to be invited to join the league, on the condition that none of the parties were to make a ſeparate peace without the conſent of all the powers concerned in it. The Emperor of Ruſſia was to ſend, as ſoon as poſſible, two armies, one of 60,000 men to the frontiers of Pruſſia, and another of 80,000 to the frontiers of Auſtria, to ſupport theſe powers in caſe of their being attacked by France, who might ſuſpect them of negociations unfriendly to their views. And both his Imperial and Britannic Majeſty, on the other hand engaged to make a common cauſe againſt every power, which either by the employment of its force or *to intimate an union with France*, might pretend to raiſe obſtacles to the developement of the meaſures which might be neceſſary to obtain the objects concerted upon.

It appears, that before direct negociations were entered upon with Sweden & Auſtria, the acceſſion of theſe two powers were negociated with lord L. Gower by the Ruſſian Miniſtry; and it is not till the 9th of Auguſt that any direct communications are made upon the ſubject by the Auſtrian to the Britiſh Ambaſſador, from which time Auſtria became a party in the Treaty.

Sweden may be conſidered as having finally acceded to it on the 3d of October; for the conventions of the 31ſt of Auguſt, and of the 3d of December of the foregoing year, related merely to the defence of Straſſand.

Such were the objects of members of the league. It remains to be ſeen what were the means on which they counted for the attainment of theſe objects. In the original treaty conceit of it is propoſed, that a force ſhould be collected of 50,000 men, independent of the Britiſh troops. Towards raiſing this force Great Britain was to pay to the powers which might contribute the different forces in the form of ſubſidies in the ratio of 1,150,000l. a year for every 100,000 men, which was about 12l. 10s. a year for each man. The ſubſidy was to date, with Ruſſia, from the time her troops paſſed the confines, and with Auſtria, from the 1ſt of Oct. and was to be continued till end of the war, or till the troops returned home. The ſubſidies were to be paid by the monthly inſtalments; but three months ſubſidy was to be paid in advance to Ruſſia, and five months ſubſidy in advance to Auſtria, as a *premiere mis en campagne*, and five months ſubſidy was likewiſe to be advanced to Sweden. Had the whole force, therefore, of 500,000 men been raiſed our annual ſubſidies would have amounted to 6,250,000l. a large ſum certainly; but if we conſider the amount of the effective force which it was to produce, it will be found to be by far the moſt œconomical mode of carrying on the war that could have been adopted. Government are at this moment paying, we believe, 21l. a man as bounty-money to recruits, ſo that had it been poſſible to have collected an equal force in this country, which it certainly is not, the bounty-money alone would have amounted to 10 500,000l. without counting their pay, ſubſiſtence, accoutrements, and the whole expence of their equipment. The œconomy of the arrangement will be further obvious if it be compared with the army eſtimates laid before the houſe of commons by the ſecretary at war laſt Friday, in which the expence of the pay and ſubſiſtence of 134,473 men is eſtimated at 1,193,105l. for three months only, which makes their expence for the year to amount to 4,472,420: whereas the ſame force on the continent, when raiſed by ſubſidies, would only have coſt about 1,700,000l.

Though 500,000 men was the force which it was propoſed to collect, it appears by one of the ſeparate articles, that the treaty was to be acted upon as ſoon as they could bring 400,000 men into the field; of which Auſtria was to furniſh 250,000, Ruſſia not leſs than 115,000, and the remainder was to be made up of Hanoverians, Neapolitans, &c. And for theſe numbers we may ſuppoſe that there has been paid to Auſtria five months ſubſidy, which would amount to ſomewhat more than 130,000l; and to Ruſſia there muſt have been paid, we ſhould think, at leaſt four months ſubſidy, which, on her proportion of the force, would amount to about 360,000l. Beſides this, 100,000l. has been paid to the king of Sweden for the fortification of Stralſund; and 12,000 Sweediſh troops are to remain in the pay of this country till three months after the peace. We ſhould not ſuppoſe that the whole ſum already remitted can amount to two millions ſterling, but it cannot fall much ſhort of it.

In COMMON COUNCIL,
28th March, 1806.

On balloting for ſtreet commiſſioners, *Joſhua Doing* is duly elected for the ſouthern, & *James M'Guire* for the northern diſtrict.

Ordered, That the further ſum of ſixty dollars be appropriated for regulating Patrick ſtreet, from King ſtreet to Duke ſtreet.

Teſt. JAMES M. McREA, c. c.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

The 3d. Loaf to weigh 17 ounces.

JOHN LONGDEN, C. M.

March 31.

For Philadelphia,

THE SCHOONER
WHITNEY,
JOHN HAND, jun. Maſter.
To ſail in ſix days.

Two or three hundred barrels, will be taken on freight, if immediate application is made to the captain on board, at Vowel's wharf, or,
Douglaſs & Mandeville.

March 31. d3t.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of truſt made by *Joſeph Neale* to the ſubſcriber, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment of a ſum of money therein named, to *Peter Sheran*, I will expoſe to ſale, (for caſh) at the coffee houſe, in the town of Alexandria, on MONDAY, the 21ſt of April next, at one o'clock,

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the ſouth ſide of Duke ſtreet, and bounded by Weſt, Hamilton, and Wolfe ſtreet in the ſuburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Truſtee.*

March 31. dts

ROBERT GRAY
Has lately received
A Conſignment of Books,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
Among which are the following Friend's Books

Barclay's Apology,
Life of Lady Guion,
Ellwood's Sacred Hiſtory,
Life of Thomas Story,
Life of Samuel Bownas,
Life of John Grattan,
Life of Margaret Lucas,
Try's Poem,
Ellwood's Daoides,
John Richardſon's Life,
Collection of Memorials of Friends,
Life of Mary Pickley, &c. &c.

March 31.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land, in Stafford county, about four miles above Aquia, containing 500 acres. The ſaid land is well watered and heavily timbered, and has on it all the neceſſary accommodations for a family. The terms of payment will be, one third in hand, and the other two thirds at two annual inſtalments, Bonds, with approved ſecurity, will be required. For further particulars apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes, or to Dr. *John Branaugh*, Dumfries.

William Bronaugh.

Stafford county, 31ſt March. 2aw4w

FOR SALE,

On board the Sloop Montezuma,

7 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica Rum
2000 wt. Smithfield Bacon
1000 buſhels Coarſe Salt.

The ſaid Sloop will ſail for *Norfolk* on Thurſday next. For freight or paſſage, apply to Captain Palmer, on board, or to

M. MILLER.

March 31.

Now printing in Philadelphia,
AT THE LORENZO PRESS,
Under the inſpection of the Author, in a fine Octavo Volume, with Plates, executed by the firſt Artiſts in America, a new and ſplendid Edition, much enlarged, of a POEM, *entitled*

Modern Philoſophy;
OR
Terrible Tractoration!!!

A POETICAL PETITION againſt GALVANIZING TRUMPERY, and the PERKINISTIC INSTITUTION:

Addreſſed to the Royal College of Phyſicians, London,

By CHRISTOPHER CAUSTICK, M. D. A. S. S.
Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, Aberdeen, and honorary Member of no leſs than nineteen very learned Societies.

The object of this Poem is to promote the beſt intereſts of Society, by arraying the powers of legitimate ſatire againſt the philoſophiſts, quack politicians, and other ſcioliſts of the day, and *to give more extenſive publicity* to ſuch inventions, improvements, and other exertions of the human mind as deſerve to be patroniſed by the community.

The author propoſes to enlarge the work, by the addition of ſuch matter as he preſumes will be found moſt immediately intereſting to the American public, and hopes his efforts to improve the plan and execution of the Poem, will be thought in ſome meaſure worthy of the favorable reception with which it has already been honored in Europe and in America.

☞ The above work will be publiſhed by the ſubſcriber in about two months—Price, bound in boards, one dollar ſeventy-five cents—bound in ſheep, two dollars—and in calf, two dollars fifty cents.

ROBERT GRAY.

March 29. 2awam

Wants Employment,
In a Wholeſale or Retail Store,

A YOUNG MAN, well acquainted with book-keeping and accounts; who can come well recommended. Enquire of the Printer.

March 22. 1aw3w†

Second Legion of Militia,
Of the District of Columbia.

For the information of thoſe who may be inclined to engage as Muſicians to ſaid Legion, the annexed ſection of the militia law is publiſhed. A Trumpeter is wanted, and alſo a perſon to teach the Fife, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Majors Robert Young and Walter Jones, either of the Captains of the Legion, or to

JOHN M'KINNEY,
Lieut. Col. Com.

Alexandria, March 26.

SEC. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the reſpective courts of enquiry ſhall have power to cauſe to be bound, for a term of years, to the ſeveral commandants of companies, battalions and legions, and their ſucceſſors in office, as the caſe may require, ſuch number of boys and young men, with the conſent of their parent or other perſon authoriſed, as they in their diſcretion may deem proper, for the purpoſe of being inſtructed in the different branches of military muſic, and of ſerving as muſicians when they may be competent thereto, to the ſeveral companies, battalions, and legions; and the father of any youth who may be ſo bound, otherwiſe ſubject to be enrolled, ſhall be exempt from all duty in the militia, ſo long as his ſon ſo bound may continue to ſerve in the corps to which he would otherwiſe belong, as well during his apprenticeſhip as thereafter; and the ſeveral legionary courts of enquiry ſhall make proviſion from time to time for the cloathing, maintainance, and properly inſtructing all ſuch youths, to be paid from the fund ariſing from the fines impoſed by this act; and the commanding officers of legions, ſhall cauſe the drummers and fifers and other muſicians of their reſpective legions, to meet at the ſame times and places that commiſſioned officers are required to meet, for the purpoſe of being trained by the brigade inſpector, or other officer, there to be inſtructed in their reſpective branches of muſic, for which purpoſe the commanding officer of the legion may employ ſuch perſon or perſons as he may think proper and capable to inſtruct ſuch drummers and fifers, and other muſicians. The perſon to be employed by the commanding officer of the legion, to be allowed ſuch compenſation as the legionary court of enquiry may authorize, and each drummer and fifer, and other muſician, unleſs an apprentice, ſhall be allowed, during the time they are convened, one dollar per day, to be paid out of the fund ariſing from fines.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be Sold, to the higheſt bidder, on MONDAY, the 19th day of May next, at Hay-Market, (being the firſt day of the next diſtrict court to be held there)

TWO hundred acres of LAND, more or leſs, known by the name of *Greenwich*, and lying in the county of Prince William, four miles from Hay Market, on the road leading from thence to Fredericksburg and the Carolina's.—The back road from the city of Waſhington to the ſouthern ſtates alſo runs through the land, which renders it an eligible ſtand for a tavern, it is alſo a good ſtand for a ſtore.—There are ſeveral houſes, with a well of excellent water on this land, which lies well for cultivation, and has a conſiderable quantity of wood on it. The Plaiſter of Paris alſo appears well adapted to the ſoil, as I raiſed fine clover on it from the application of that manure only.

The terms of ſale will be—One third of the purchaſe money in 6 months, one third in 12 months, and the remaining third in 18 months from the day of ſale; the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity for the payment thereof. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately to the purchaſer, and a good title made on receipt of the firſt payment.

Bertand Ewell.

February 17. 2aw 6:

TO RENT,

The Dwelling HOUSE at preſent occupied by William Sanford—The houſe is a commodious and handſomely ſituated, with every neceſſary out houſe, and has a handſome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preſton, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25. d6t co

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcriber will rent the houſe on Fairfax-ſtreet, near Duke ſtreet, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. *John Tucker.*—As ſome perſon has reported that the houſe is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leaſed the houſe and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the ſaid report.

Stephen Cooke.

☞ I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax-ſtreet, leaſed of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) law

Caſh, and the higheſt price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.
KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a freſh aſſortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchaſed at a retail ſtore.

☞ TAKE NOTICE
That J. Kennedy, ſen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Conſumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney-General of the ſtate of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary. I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago. He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper: he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints and deſires to give this public teſtimony, in favor of his invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavorable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Diſorders,	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Conſumptions,	Indigeſtion,
Lowneſs of ſpirits,	Melancholy,
Loſs of appetite,	Gout in the ſtomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hyſterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakneſſes,	Involuntary emiſſions,
Seminal weakneſſes,	Obſtinate gleets,
Fluorbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenneſs,	

In caſes of extremity, where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call Hamilton's Eſſence, or Extract of Muſtard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe. If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second ſtreet, between Mary and Chriſtian ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſo ſeverely afflicted with a violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Eſq.
One of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S
WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary a particular excellence of this is contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humors and corruptions; feveriſh and billious complaints, and the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on the occaſion.

Deſcription of Worms, and the Symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcaidres, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort flat, white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia or tape worm ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms ſhould have immediate recourſe to Hamilton's worm deſtroying lozenges, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in advanced ſtages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs, having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES—
By Hamilton's
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the poſſeſſion of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their particular mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon cloſe inſpection quite repeled with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaiſter.

An infalliable remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Perſian Lotion,

So celebrated among the faſhionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable coſmetic perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, rings worms, yaw burns, prickle heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration, which is ſo eſſential to health. Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately fair and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Reſtorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, deflections of rheum, dullneſs, itchings or filme on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

The ſovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for the venerial diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills,

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequence; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs; ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache; and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewiſe by S. Pleaſants, Richmond; Roſs and Douglaſs, Peterſburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Wincheſter; R. Greenhow, Williamſburgh; and J. Shaw, Leeſburg.

September 4. 1aw

ROBERT GRAY,
Bookſeller, King-ſtreet;

Has juſt received from Philadelphia, the following

VALUABLE BOOKS:

A Geographical Dictionary of the United States of North America, by Joſeph Scott, author of the United States Gazetteer, &c. &c.

Medical Inquiries and Obſervations, by Benjamin Ruſh, M. D. The ſecond addition reviſed and enlarged by the author.

Medical and Phyſical Journal, part 1ſt of vol. 2d. by Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D.

Quincey's Lexicon Phyſico-Medico improved.

Cavallo's Complete Treatiſe on Electricity, in theory and practice, with original Experiments, the 4th edition.

Gordon's Hiſtory of the American Revolution.

Plutarch's Lives.

Davis's Modern Geography.

Hutchinſon's Xenophon, from the "Claſſic Preſs."

Wilſon's Reports. Dallas's Reports.

McKnalley's Evidence, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A large ſupply of School Books and Writing Paper.

March 11. d

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ſubſcriber has taken letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of John Fowler, eſq. late of Fairfax county, deceaſed. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make payment as ſoon as poſſible, and thoſe who have claims againſt the eſtate are deſired to make them known to the ſubſcriber, in order that he may be enabled to cloſe his adminiſtration.

William Deneale.

Fairfax County, March 8. 1aw8:

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.